## THE TRIBUNE.

The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. We have before spoken of the principles on which the invention of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of this city, for the instantaneous transmission of intelligence to distant places, and of the strong probability that it would prove some day to be of decided utility. Prof. Monse applied some time since, for aid in continuing his experiments on the subject, to Congress: and we have received a copy of the Report made upon the subject by Mr. FER-RIS from the Committee on Commerce, to which the matter was referred. The Committee express the strongest confidence in the great utility of the invention in all cases where celerity is desirable: and the practicability of establishing telegraphs on the electric principle is deemed by them to be no longer a question. Wheatstone of London and his associates have been enabled, by the aid of the

Government, to put his system into practical use

for two or three hundred miles, and it is found to

operate with eminent success and advantage. The scientific facts upon which Prof. Morse bases his system are the two following:-1. That a current of electricity will pass to any distance along a conductor connecting the two poles of a voltaic battery, and produce visible effects at any Potomac, or other vessels, or as to Cromwell's behavior desired points on that conductor; 2 that magnets while in the Florida Squadron, as he considered it decidedly desired points on that conductor; 2. that magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron when the electric current is permitted to flow along a conductor passed around it, and that the magnetism ceases the instant the current is prevented. The magnetism can thus be restrained for any length of time at the pleasure of the operator, who thus, by a simple instrument styled the register, writes at the other end of the telegraph a system of characters arranged into a conventional alphabet, of which the following letters will serve as a specimen:

D - -E -F - -C - - -

All the letters of the alphabet with the numerals are indicated by different combinations of these simple marks.

In a letter addressed to the Committee, Prof. Morse presents a slight history of his invention since it was first presented to Congress in 18 8. An appropriation of \$30,000 was then unanimously recommended for it, but a pressure of business prevented any action upon it. Prof. Morsk then took it to Europe. By the various scientific societies of Paris it was received with enthusiastic favor, and especially by the Academy of Science, to which it was explained by the distinguished philosopher, M. ARAGO. An inquiry was instituted by the French Minister of the Interior into the comparative merits of the different Telegraphs that have been invented; and this resulted in a report giving the preference to that of Prof. Morse .-Upon first making the experiments connected with his Telegraph, Prof. M. feared that its utility would be at once destroyed by the observed fact that the magnetic power produced in an electromagnet by a single galvanic pair diminished rapidly. Subsequent experiments, however, upor 33 miles of wire convinced him that "while the distance increased in an arithmetical ratio, an addition to the series of galvanic pairs of plates increased the magnetic power in a geometrical ratio." The weight upheld by the magnet from the magnetism produced by 50 pairs gradually diminished up to 10 miles; after which the addition of wire up to 30 miles caused no farther visible diminution of power. The practicability of establishing the system is thus relieved of all scientific ob-

The telegraphic systems in the different countries of Europe are sustained at great expense, and are of no use at all to the great body of the people. But Prof. Morse thinks that his system when once established may be made a source of revenue from the service it will render to the whole community. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that when once the line is made it would be in constant use; and the paramount convenience to commercial agents and others of thus corresponding, will authorise a rate of postage proportionate to will authorise a rate of postage proportionate to the distance. The operation of the telegraph in this respect is thus illustrated. Suppose a New-York merchant wishes to inform his New Orleans correspondent of the receipt of a letter of the 21st Dec. and to order him to purchase 25 bales of cotton and to order him to ton at 9 cents per pound and 300 bbls. pork at 8 cents. By the ordinary mode this operation would require many days; by the telegraph it might be expressed as follows: "Yrs Dec. 21, rec. Buy 25 bales c. at 9 and 300 pork at 8." Here are 36 signs which could be transmitted in three minutes. Suppose that one cent per sign be charged for the first 100 miles, increasing the charge at the rate of half a cent each additional 100 miles; the postage on the above would be \$2 32 for a distance of 1,500 miles—a sum which every merchant would find it to be for his interest to pay. Suppose the telegraph to be in constant use for 13 hours out of the 24; its receipts between those two cities alone would thus be over \$1,000 daily, or more the cause of the crew. A cold is made of three stounds 1 think; it is ighter, much, than the cat. The punishment with the cold is always given without stripping, over the clothes. The punishment with the cat is a much more formal punishment than with the cold. When the cat is used the whole crew is called to winness punishment. tance of 1,500 miles-a sum which every merchant than \$300,000 per annum. Two circuits would of course double the facilities and thus the income, and to add another circuit is only to add another

There are two methods of establishing the line of conductors. One is by erecting spars about 30 feet high and 350 feet apart, extending the conductors along the tops. This would cost about \$400 per mile, but, though the cheapest mode, is subject to obvious disadvantages. The other method is that of enclosing the conductors in leaden tubes, and laying them 3 feet deep in the earth. The expense of this method for a single mile is thus estimated : Wire, prepared, pe

Lead pipe with soiderings. Delivery of the pipe and wire.	50 25
Passing wire into the pipes.	5
Exervations and filling in 1	
	83
Upon this calculation, the expense of establis	h- 1
ing a telegraphic communication between New	W- 1
York and Philadelphia would be as follows:	
Example 1 alladerpata would be as follows:	
Expense for thirty nine miles, as above \$22,7	37
Two registers with machinery. Two batteries of 200 mint such	au I
Two batteries of 200 pairs each	200
Services a per intensant per annum	00

est recommendation of a bill to appropriate \$30,000 master General in testing the utility of the invention. | was said.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

May it please the Court :

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1843.

THE SOMERS MUTINY. Naval Court of Inquiry.

VOL. H. NO. 242.

Reported for The Tribune. EIGHTEENTH DAY ..... Jan. 18.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

Commander Mackenzie then presented a Document ask ng that he might be allowed to prove certain facts: That, while in Geneva College, Spencer's views were toand a piratical life;
That he said he wished to live a few years of merry life; as

for a fature state—rewards and punishments—he believed nothing in them; he would have a few merry years, and that would be the end of it.

That when Mr. Spencer was on board the Potomac, during her voyage from Boston to Rio, he concocted a plan for taking possession of that ship, murdering the officers, and making a pirate or her:

making a pirate of her;
That he had his plans all made out as to future move ments, where he would cruise; how he would manage to lay in provisions from time to time, and take in water;

That to three or more of the forward officers of the Potomac he had imparted his projects, and that they were discussed among those of the forward officers who were in his That his plans then embraced the capture of India mer-

chantmen, the New-York packets, the use of females who might be taken, and who were in general not to be kept fore than a week;
That Cromwell had been mutinous and rebellious when the Florida service-showing a murderous and piratical

disposition;
That on several occasions just before the Somers sailed from New-York, Spencer, Cromwell and McKinley had tiven out predictions that there would be a muttay on board be Somers. Cromwell, especially had made the declaration at some place in the Bowery, McKinley being present. The Judge Adnocate then stated that he should object ost decidedly to the introduction of all the testimony of fered as to Spencer's conduct or declarations on board the nadmissible. He had also doubts as to whether the declar, ntions alledged to be capable of proof as having been made by Spencer, Gromwell, and McKinley, previous to the sailing of the Somers from this port, could be received as testi-

been made immediately previous to her sailing, they might here ceived as testimony.

After some conversation, in the course of which Captain Mackenzie said he did not wish to press the introduct on of this testimony, but should wish his statement to appear on the record of the Court, and to which the Judge Advocate replied that he would have a perfect willingness that it ould so appear, together with the objections and the decis-

ony. He thought, however, that if those declarations had

on thereon, the Court was cleared for deliberation. After remaining closed about fifteen minutes, the Court re opened, and the Judge Advocate announced the decision f the Court to be-

conduct or declarations of Spencer on board the Potomac or previously, or of Cromwell's while in the Florida Squadron, but that testimony would be received as to any declarations made by Spencer, Cromwell, McKinley, or others, touching the intended mutiny, that occurred shortly previous to the saiting of the Somers.

Acting Master M. C. Perry recalled.—I was one of the Constitution of Olivers on heartly Somers.

Council of Officers on board the Somers, and was present luring G. W. Warner's examination. The question was asked of him whether he thought Cromwell deserved to be oung, and he replied positively that he did. It was not a outlingent, but a positive opinion. Mr. Heiskell read over he testimony as he wrote it down, and if he did not put it

By Captain Mackenzie.-This is the Course Book, and "By Captain Mackensia.—This is the Course Book, and night orders on board the Somers, (produced.) It contains the order relative to what was to be done on the cry, "A man overboard." The order was "Down with the helm, let go the life-buoy, clear away the boats, make ready to go about," &c. If Gazely had gone overboard at the time the main-royal topgallant mast was carried away, these orders being enforced would have caused great confusion on board, some of the officers would have had to have gone in the boat and some of the spars might have been carried away. Those nearest to hand would have jumped in the boats and they would not have waited for the regular crew in such a hey would not have waited for the regular crew in such a

case.

Purser Heiskell, recalled—I took down the testimony of the witnesses as taken before the Council of Officers; correctly to the best of my belief. Warner there stated to the best of my belief, that Cromwell ought to be hung. He said so distinctly. It was not an hypothetical opinion, but positive. Warner's statement was read over to him twice. He made no objection to it and then signed it as a true statement. If he had objected to any rart of it as the time. ment. If he had objected to any part of it as the time it would have been altered to his suggestion. They were all told that it would be so done if they required it, and great care was taken to get it down in their own language as near as could be. To the best of my belief, Warner's statement

was put down in his own language.

Lieut Ganservoort recalied.—Was present at the Conseil of officers. He gave similar testimony to the purser in relation to the arrests. Wilson never made any report to me hat he knew enough to hang Mr. Spencer. He came to are and told what he said had been a conversation with Mr. Spencer and himself which was evidently a lie, and I told him so. He did it, I think, to ward off suspicion from him self. The form of the oath administered to the witness as before the council of officers was: "You do selemnly swear that the evidence you shall give before this Council of officers assembled, shall be the truth, the wiole tradh and nothing but the truth, so help you God." The two first more assembled, which induced me to change nothing but the truth, so help you God." The two first more to state those which induced me to change my original determination to bring the prisoners witnesses were examined without the oath, but afterward witnesses were examined without the oath, out afterward sworn with the alteration, "the evidence you have given"—their evidence being read over to them at the time. In the opinions which I gave of the necessity of the execution, I was not influenced by the arts or fears of the Commander or any other man. I was influenced safely by the dictates of my conscience and from the knowledge I had of the facts. The Commander did not take measures to ascertain which of the crew were disaffected and which not because which of the crew were disaffected and which not, because which of the crew were districted and which has occase he did not wish to make known any suspicions he might have of any man at large without immediately confirming them. He thought, too, that the greater part of the crew was implicated and told the Commander so. I had a better opportunity of judging from my situation than the Commander had. I do n't think that the officers could have

I judge from myself, and I am one of the strongest. I crew. The instructions of Secretary Paulding requires that apprentices should not be allowed to draw their spirit rations or isbacco. An order was p omulgated to that effect od board the Somers, in pursuance of the Secretary's instructions. I am not aware of any logary Cromwell had done me to make him ask my forgiveness, except that he had meditated my death. The treatment of the crew was humane. There were more pains taken to procure good provisions, fresh fruit and vegetables, and make them comfortable, than I ever saw on board a man of war before. I have known the Commander to give the boys fruit that had been purchased for his children, in consequence of the mistake of the Purser in not having purchased what was ordered. There was no excess of pudshinent on board the Somers, and no offends were punished that are not punished on board others vessels. There appeared a reluction e on the part of Captain Mackenzie to punish. I have frequently reported some of the crew.

By Captain Mackenzie,-There were \$0 or 95 belaying pits on the spar-deck of the Somers in use. Those on the rail are about three-and a-half pounds in weight; those in the car's tail about five plands. It was impossible to remove them be, old the reach of the mutineers; they were all in use, and absolutable conservations. use, and absolutely necessary for the working of the vessel.

(A colt was here produced; it was a piece of thin rope about the size of a man's fore-finger in thickness.)

Witness - That is such a colt as was used on board of the Dr. Leecock re-called .- Was present at the Council of Officers and the testimony was correctly taken down. As Surgeon of the Somers, it is my opinion that the physical strength of the officers was much reduced and their health materially affected by constantly carrying heavy arms dur-ing the day and sleeping with them at night, physical and mental exertion, having so small a quantity of sleep, being almost constantly on the watch from the time of the disalmost constanty on the watch from the time of the discovery of the mutiny until the execution. I think the officers
were worn down more and more every day. It was quite
visible in their countenances, and it was confirmed by their
constant complaints. During the watch the idlers had to
go on deck every half hour, and to do so they had to crawl
under the hammocks, as they were strung, to get out, being
heavily armed at the same time.

J. W. Wales, re-called-T e testimony of the witnesses J. W. Wales, re-called—T e testimony of the witnesses before the council was read over to them, and they were informed if they wanted to make any corrections it would be done. Corrections were uniformly made when the witnesses desired. Frevious to the conversation with Mr. Spencer on the boom, I had been as intimate with him as any of the officers. I had been found with him smoking and talking. Whenever he wanted to draw any tobacco or segars from the storegons, he would always come to me and talking. Whenever he wanted to draw any tobacco or segars from the storeroom, he would always come to me for it. No conversation relating to any attemp to take the brig had been had by Mr. Spencer with me previous to that night en the booms; neither had be given me any hints or intimations of such purpose, nor had Small, Crumwell, nor any person on head.

By Captuin Mackentie-I was present when Cromwell to be expended under the direction of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the investigation of the Post-master General in the Post-master General in testing the prility of the Post-master General in testing the prility of the Post-master General in testing the Post-master General in the Post-master G

Judge Advocate. I have no more witnesses, unless the two witnesses of Capt. Mackenzie's are present.

Capt. Mackenzie. I have sent for them. The fact that Cronwell asked forgiveness of Lieut. Gansevoort, can be proved by the Captains of the foretop and forecastle, Stewart and Anisconse St. St. DELL MACKENZIE.

art and Anderson.

Charles Stewart recalled. I heard Cromwell, shortly be fore his execution, ask Lieut Gansevoort's torgireness. Andrew Anderson recalled. I saw Cromwell just before execution take hold of Lieut. Gansevoort's hand, and heard

John Ford, sworn, I am not now in the service; I have John Ford, sworn. I am not now in the service; I have been. I was ward-room steward of the Somers; I left her six or eight days before her last cruise. The night before the Somers sailed t aniel McKinley, one of the crew of the Somers at the time, said something to me about a mutiny. I was on board in the aftersoon waiting for Mr. Wales, who owed me some little change. Towards evening I went on shore, and after I got out of the boat McKinley took me on one slide and said. 'Steward, there will be muting on board this time for certain; you may be glad you are not going out in her, supposing we run out of little stores this time as we did before."

we did before."

Capt. Mackenzie here stated that he wished to lay before
the Gourt a fuller explanation of the motives which guided
him in ordering the execution of those men than was contained in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, if they would allow him The Judge Advocate then read the preamble, which he

said would raise the whole question whether it might be admitted or not. He saw hoobjection to it. The President then said that it would be received by the Court as a statement of his reasons for ordering the exect It was then read by the Judge Advocate, as follows:

Although it has been determined by the Court that a written defence of my conduct, founded on an examination of the evidence that has been adduced, is unnecessary, and, under the circumstances, inadmissible, I trust that the Court will not refuse to receive from me a brief statement of the reasons that produced the conviction in my mind, on which I acted, that the execution of the ringleaders of the intended mutiny on board the Somers was necessary to the preservation of the vessel. It is true that these reasons may be collected from my report to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been read before the Court; but they are nowhere stated in connection, nor with that distinctness and brevity that are necessary to impress their force on the minds of others. My report to the Secretary was intended to be a full history of all the proceedings on board the Somers, for his information alone, and was far, very far, from being framed with any direct view to my own vindication.

I proceed, then, under the permission of the Court, to submit the following facts and considerations as the reasons that chiefly determined my conduct. How far their reality or sufficiency is established by the evidence, are questions that, without a single remark, I shall leave to the judgement of the Court.

First, I was influenced by my deep conviction of the reality of the plot disclosed by Mr. Spencer to Mr. Wales. Although I received the first communication with incredulity, yet when I reflected upon the earnest and solema manner in which the disclosure was made, and the strong down correctly, I corrected him from my notes. These which I have in my hand are the notes I made at the time. I speak from them in relation to Warner's testimony. On the 28th November, civil time, a sail was discovered and is entered on the log as being seen three points on the larboard the most earnest solicitude to discover and adopt. Already a solicitude to discover and adopt. impression of the reality and imminence of the the proper means for arresting the horrors with which we were threatened. I at once determined to adopt no measure but after mature deliberation, to shrink from none that the preservation of the lives of those entrusted to my care, the honor of my country and my sense of duty should demand. Whether the influence of this determination is not apparent in all my subsequent acts. I submit to the judgement of the Court. I believed then in the existence of a plet in which, by the declararation of Mr. Spencer, at least twenty of the volving the murder of the officers and a large portion of the crew, and the commission of almost defeat at the next election. agreed to it were capable of carrying it into execution and committing any atrocity. This opinion was further confirmed by my previous knowledge of the depraved character of the crew, and by the fact that many of them, although men in strength and size, were still boys in age, and consequently would be little likely to resist temptation and more easily allured by the pleasures held out to them as accompanying the life of a pirate. Having stated my original determination to bring the prisoners to the United States for trial, and to deem their immediate execution necessary.

I was influenced-First, by the insubordination of the crew manifested after we had left the coast of Africa, and very much increased after the arrest of the prisoners; their gloomy and angry looks, their secret conferences, broken off when an officer appeared; their increased reluctance in the performance of their duty; the actual disobedience of some; the attempt of several to communicate with the prisoners. All these circumstances convinced me that there was danger of a rescue, and that this scheme was in constant agitation.

Secondly, by the uncertainty under which we labored as to the extent of the mutiny, and the inutility and danger of attempting to ascertain, by an examination of the crew, how many were to be relied on. Let us suppose that the whole crew had been examined, and all had protested their innocence and ignorance: Could we have believed and trusted them? Would the uncertainty have been removed or diminished? On the contrary, must not the universal denial have increased and justified our suspicions of universal guilt? We must still have believed that many were guilty, and could not have known that any were innocent. If the examination had resulted in the discovery of the certain guilt of many of the suspected, our difficulties would have been still greater. To confine and guard them was impossible. To leave them at large, with a knowledge that their guilt was known, and that, if they arrived in safety, death might be their doom, was to render them desperate and an outbreak inevitable.

Thirdly, by the exhaustion of the officers, and by the impossibility that they could much longer sustain the fatigue to which they were subjected; and by the fact that, from loss of rest and continual exertion, we were daily losing strength, whilst that of the mutineers, from increasing numbers,

was daily becoming greater. Fourthly, by the conviction that, even if it were possible for the officers to defead themselves and their vessel in fair weather, if a storm should arise, calling the attention of the officers and petty officers from the prisoners to the necessary duties of taking care of the vessel, it would have been easy for a few resolute men to have released the prisoners and taken possession of the vessel.

Fifthly. By the size of the vessel which rendered it impossible for me to confine any more prisoners and prevent those already confined from communicating with each other and with those of the crew who were at large.

Finally, by the conviction, that by the execution of the three ringleaders the mutineers would be deprived of the power of navigating the vessel, as no other person would be capable of taking charge of her, and that this was the only effectual method of bringing them back to their allegiance, and preserving the vessel committed to my charge.

Having thus briefly stated the motives which produced the belief that the immediate execution of the ringleaders was necessary, I would only add, that had any doubts existed in my mind as to the necessity of the course to be sursued, they would have been removed by the unanimous opinion of the commissioned, warrant and petty officers, whose opinion, concurring with my own, left me no roo

ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE,

U. S. S. North Carolina, 18th January, 1843. To the Court of Inquiry.

The Court then adjourned to meet to-morrow, and hear the other witnesses of Captain Mackenzie's. Election of Morton and Childs by the Sennte-Gen. Jackson's Fine-Retrench-

Correspondence of The Tribune. Boston, January 17, 1843. virtually settled the Gubernatorial question by senot announce the number of votes cast for the other candidates on the second ballot. I was unable to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the do more than simply state the fact of Morton's se- cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. lection by precisely the requisite number of votes. I now give you a statement of the whole matter, ful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operas follows: Morton 174, Davis 165, Sewell 8 .-One Whig must have voted for Morton, unless he received the vote of the Liberty Party Democrat,

The balloting for a second candidate resulted in the selection of Davis by 271 votes, to 21 for Sewall, and 6 scattering.

who voted for Sewall on the first ballot.

Henry H. Childs (Loco) and George Hull (Whig) were then selected as candidates to be sent to the Senate for Lieut. Governor, after which the House adjourned.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, the Senate consummated this temporary Loco-Foco victory by the election of Morton and Childs as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State for the year ensuing. The vote for Governor was as follows:

Morton's Majority......18 The vote for Lieut. Governor was as follows:

One blank cast on each ballot, (by the Abolition Whig Senator from Norfolk County) was rejected. The usual messages having been exchanged, and a joint Committee appointed to inform the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of their election, and to-morrow at 12 o'clock having been assigned for the choice of the Executive Council, the two Houses adjourned.

Thus it is settled that the legislation of the State is to be shaped, for one year at least, mainly by Loco-Focos. True, the Whigs have a bare majority in the House, by which they may defeat any outrageously obnoxious measure; but I think they will be disposed to let their opponents have pretty

Already a proposition has been made to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of refunding Gen. Jackson's fine. The subject has been referred to a Special Committee, and when their Report shall have been submitted, we may look out for any quantity of patriotic speechifying on the part of certain brawlers in both Houses. Several twopenny projects for Retrenchment have also been presented and referred to a Special Committee. Of course the Locos, having charged the Whigs with enormous extravagance, must now make a crew were concerned. - The nature of this plot, in- show of economy, in some shape, as the only means by which they can hope to save themselves from

It is not certain whether we shall have Morton's Message to-morrow or on Thursday. Yours truly,

WANTED—Employment by a temperate, active man to mind horses, or any other Apply at 244 Mott-st., up stairs. ji8 St. 1 ANTED-A place for housework or

chamberwork, by a nice American girl, well re-ended. Apply at 174 Brosme-st. jl8 21\* ANTED-A place by a Protestant V woman for chamberwork, nurse or light house-to k. Apply at 68 Spring-st. j12 2t<sup>a</sup>

WANTED-15 or 20 first rate men to procure subscribers for the various periodicals of tha day. The highest rates of commission will be paid to suitable persons with come well recommended. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.,

127 Nassau st., N. Y. and 10 School st., Boston. WANTED-Places by three nice girls, with excellent references; two for Housework and for Chambermaid or Nurse. Apply at 271 Spring-st.,

ANTED—By a respectable young V ▼ English woman, a situation as nurse or seam tress. Please apply at No. 46 Perry-t. j17 30° WATER POWER TO LET, at the

Saw-Mill, West Farms, 11 miles from the city, and ble by water. Enquire of m\* JOHN COPCUTT, 348 Washington-st. \$5000 WANTED, at 6 per cent. interest, on productive City Real Estate the amount. Address LGL, Tribune d23 lm\*

INFORMATION WANTED .- Informa 1 tion is wanted of THOMAS CRAIG, who came to this country from Athlone, Ireland, in the spring of 1842. Any formation concerning him or where he resides, may be addressed to Matilda Longworth, Warren-street,

TAMILIES wishing to obtain pure old d so by applying to the subscribers, who manufacture it from the best materia's, and warrant it free from fish oil, or and by which it is rendered offensive, and frequently has a

ticky quality by which it may be detected.

Also, Patent Mould and Margarine Candles. White and variegated scented Soap, in bars or cakes, manufactured by 1/8 St\* W. HULL & SON, 108 Cliff-st.

DOARDING .- A respectable private family, occupying a handsome house, can accommolate with board 2 gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms on the second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, on very moderate terms. The family are plain, quet and agreeable. Those who may wish the comforts of home may apply at 333 114 61\* Greenwich street, corner Beach-st.

MOOK POTS .- 25 small size Cook Pots, suitable for whaling vessels for sale by F. F. EDDY, 24 Old Slip. DURNITURE, MAHOGANY CHAIRS

&c. of an insolvent manufacturer, for sale low at 408

d21 1m\*

Vashington-street. d23 lm\* IR TIGHT STOVES .- The greatest wariety and cheapest article in this city, lined with east iron, and constructed with a safety valve (on the Boston plan) may be found at No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beekiwan street. Just received from Boston a superior arti-cle with an oven. Please call and judge for yourselves be-fore purchasing. No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beek-

L'CONOMY AND FASHION-Warranted as cheap as the cheapest than can be bought in this City. Fashionable Hats warranted for bodies, from \$2 to \$4. Splendid Imitation Molesk. Hats cloth under brims \$2 50. If in any instance the above Mats do not give satisfaction the wearer can be amply satisfied by giving information to the subscriber, where they are sandy manufacturing. J. W. KELLOGG 25 lm\* No. 132 Canal-st. cor. of Thomps

DEMOVAL of the Clothing Store No. Lind VAL of the Clothing Store No.

14 Bowery.—The subscribers latend removing their Clothing Store from No. 14 Bowery to the store adjoining (No. 12) on the first May next, and in consequence thereof they will sell out their present stock of ready made clothing, consisting of a general assortment of Men's. Youths and Children's Clothing at greatly reduced prices, in order that they may go into their new store with an entire new stock.

To those having the cash this is a rare chance of laying ing in very good clothing at a low price, as we are fully determined to well off our entire stock. termined to sell off our entire stock.

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TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and wel fare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destines. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in bealth and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingennity, the near approach to the I informed you yesterday that the House had standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Life, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much value lecting Morton as one of the candidates for that ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence office to be sent to the Senate. As the Speaker did of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mlad. It is thus that SANDs's SARSAPARILLA, a scientific combination of essentia princip es of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most saintary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprece-dented success in the restriction to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of

their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine,

heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of coastant satisfaction that they are made the means of reheving such an amount of suffering.

Newark, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842,

Mesers. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the developement of a scrotulous affection on my left arm near the chow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my

fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond dis-cription, I tried various remedies and consuited different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamma-

the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inhammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a two months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the eibew, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—

I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadul a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now nade its appearance on my head, desiroying the bone in different places, causing extensive dicerations a d.10 ared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous externa much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—
About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, and the state of the property most parties. Such continued that the property is a state of the property rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my lite when I commenced the use of your Sarsapai ilia, but as my case was considered hopeiess, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution stemed inevitable, I felt but little enwouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced the to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in medicine, which in a tew days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetue, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confid-ence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new fiesh formed, and I once isore left within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed im-possible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any eriod of my life, and my general health is better than i has been for years past.

has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word; how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go lorth in legvent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made ase of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, movey cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may sey, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my triends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sursaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and account to be prefet it alone are couler. enjoy the benefits it alone can center, is the heartfelt, terven wish of their and your friend. MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rector of St. Peter's Church. Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Coolin, and have known of her suffering

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH. Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asyluan, Prince Dec. 14, 1242.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years

and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by her-self is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD, No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messra Sanos: Gent-Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparijia. I was attacked in the year 1923 with a scrolulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing was a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally the nose was entirely across the cartilage. cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right check, and my fredings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, in England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Off of Vitriol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remarky I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M—, onder whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending unwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts. While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New

while crossing on the Perry-Soat from Drooklynto New-York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used the Sarsapa-rilla!" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing else I could hear of; but, said he, "I mean Sande's Sarsapa-rilla." No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will care you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was in-duced to make trial of a medicina he so herby recovduced to make trial of a medicine he so highly record

desire that the annuace ared, right medicine and get cured, I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, THOMAS LLOYD, Nutria Alley, Pearlaureet. STATE OF NEW-YORK, On this 25th day of November, City of Brooklyn, ss. 1842, before me came Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY.

HENRY C. MURPHY.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

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arising from an injudicious use of Mercucy, temale derangements, and other similar complaints.

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